REMARKS

Present Status of the Application

Applicants **did not amend** any claim in the Response to the Office Action, dated June 15, 2006.   Accordingly, a listing of the claims was not included.

Currently, Claims 1-14 remain pending in the present application and Claims 1-14 are rejected.   Specifically, claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kushler et al. (U. S. Patent 6,646,573; hereinafter Kushler) in view of Schroeder et al. (U. S. Patent 5,797,098; hereinafter Schroeder).   Reconsideration of those claims is respectfully requested.

Discussion of Claim Rejections under 35 USC 103

Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kushler in view of Schroeder.   Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections for at least the reasons set forth below.

1. The present invention is directed to the method for fast input of Chinese characters. It should be noted that many Chinese characters have the same pronunciation (the same input code).   Therefore, for the Chinese characters, it needs the further selection from the candidate characters.   This specific property does not appear in other language.   As described in specification of the present invention, the conventional listing order of the candidate characters is based on a generally averaged frequency but not based on the personal-use frequency.   The conventional manner causes a poor efficiency for a specific personal use in the mobile phone communication.

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The present invention proposes the method to fast inputting Chinese characters based on the properties of the Chinese, in which many Chinese characters have the same pronunciation. The list order of the candidate Chinese characters can be adjusted according to the frequency of personal use. This method of the present invention is important because the person in different working field usually uses different words in communication or describing things.

2. In re Kushler, it is related to input of the Japanese characters. As known, Japanese is based on the 50 element Japanese characters. In Japanese, although some Chinese character may appear, the Chinese character of Japanese is also represented by a combination of the 50 element Japanese characters. Kushler in Abstract does not specifically disclose how to handle the situation occurring in Chinese characters of Chinese language but not in Japanese characters of Japanese language. In other words, each of the 50 Japanese characters has a specific key to enter.

Kushler does not disclose the list order of the candidate characters with the same input code.

3. In re Schroeder (Fig. 6; or col. 12, lines 38-42), for the English characters, each of 26 characters has a corresponding key to enter. Since one English word may be composed by several characters, as shown in Fig. 6, there are many words starting with the character P. However, this mechanism doe not disclose the method as recited in independent claims 1 and 8 of the present invention to arrange the list order of the Chinese characters based on the using frequency.

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4. Basically, in Kushler and Schroeder, each Japanese あ, い, う ... or English character A, B, C,... can have a specific code in representation, based on the limited number of key pads of the mobile phone. Even if Schroeder is in combination with Kushler, Schroeder does not provide the missing features in Kushler for achieving the features of the present invention as recited in independent claims 1 and 8.

5. Dependent claims 2-7 and 9-14 further recite the more detail of the method to adjust the listing order of Chinese characters via the weight values. With at least the foregoing regions these features are not specifically disclosed by Kushler in combination with Schroeder.

For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that independent claims 1 and 8 patently define over the prior art references, and should be allowed. For at least the same reasons, dependent claims 2-7 and 9-14 patently define over the prior art references as well.

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CONCLUSION

For at least the foregoing reasons, it is believed that all the pending claims 1-14 of the invention patently define over the prior art and are in proper condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would expedite the examination of the above-identified patent application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

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